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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/806,273	03/23/2004	Horst Flechtner	080437.52816US	1868
23911 7590 03/22/2007 CROWELL & MORING LLP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP			EXAMINER	
			TO, TUAN C	
P.O. BOX 14300 WASHINGTON, DC 20044-4300			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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SHORTENED STATUTORY	Y PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MON	NTHS	03/22/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/806,273	FLECHTNER ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Tuan C. To	3663			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app	pears on the cover sheet with the	1			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 D 2a)□ This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This 3)□ Since this application is in condition for alloward closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro				
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 16,19,20 and 23-31 is/are pending in 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 16,24-28,30 and 31 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) 19,20,23 and 29 is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.				
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.				
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>02 June 2006</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority document)-(d) or (f).			
Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	• •				
application from the International Bureau	u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	-			
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not receive	∍d.			
	• .				
Attachment(s)	,				
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary				
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal F				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6) Uther:					

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The paragraph numbers on page 13-19 of the proposed specification dated on 09/26/2005 is not in order.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 16, 19, 20, and 23-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The former paragraph [0014] does not describe the step of "determining a vehicle acceleration from at least a time differential of vehicle speed, a slope descending angle and a rolling resistance coefficient. None of the disclosures includes such the step.

The feature "estimated mass value is obtained" can be found in specification paragraph [0016], but nowhere in the specification includes "determining a collective mass value from the <u>stored</u> plurality of vehicle mass values. In paragraph [0016], the estimated mass value is obtained before evaluating estimated mass values from different driving

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situations. There is no disclosure including "determining a collective mass value from the stored plurality of vehicle mass values".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 16, 24, 26, 30, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leimbach et al. (US 6314383B1), and in view of Luker (WO99/06809).

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Regarding claim 16, 30, and 31, Leimbach et al. disclose a system and method for determining a vehicle mass while taking different driving situations into consideration. In Leimbach et al., the mass of the vehicle is determined when the vehicle is traveling either on a roadway slope or when the vehicle is traveling on a street level (Leimbach et al., column 4, lines 16-34). Therefore, Leimbach et al. teaches determining mass value from plurality of driving situations.

Leimbach et al. further teaches in column 3, lines 31-51, determining mass M_{ges} for a vehicle acceleration a_{Fhzg} as the following:

 M_{ges} * a_{Fhzg} = F_{antr} - F_{Roll} - F_{Luft} - F_{Hang} - F_{Rot} , which reads on the limitation: "the vehicle forces including driving force of a vehicle drive unit, resistance forces resulting from rotational forces, air resistance. The braking force is not mentioned in Leimbach et al., however, such feature is inherent because the vehicle in Leimbach et al. includes a braking system. In Leimbach et al. the total force is equal M_{ges} * a_{Fhzg} , thus the mass M_{ges} is obtained by dividing the total vehicle force by the vehicle acceleration a_{Fhzg} .

Luker teaches another method of determining the mass of a motor vehicle comprising: determining a vehicle acceleration from at least a time differential of vehicle speed, a slope descending angle and a rolling resistance coefficient (Luker,

Hence it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Leimbach et al. to include the teachings of braking force as represented in Lalor et al.'s in order to provide vehicle safety while vehicle is traveling on a typical roadway that has a specific coefficient friction.

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As to claims 24 and 26, Leimbach et al. teaches that the braking system is control by the braking system controller (102) (figure 1), therefore in order to control such brake system, a braking force is estimated.

Leimbach et al. further teaches "the operating data from the braking system is obtained when braking without slippage between vehicle tires and the roadway" (figure 1).

Claims 25, 27, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leimbach et al. (US 6314383B1), Luker (WO99/06809), and further in view of Matsumoto et al. (US 20010029419A1).

Leimbach et al. and Luker, as in combination, discloses a system and method for determining a vehicle mass while taking different driving situations into consideration.

Leimbach et al. fails to disclose: "braking force is determined from a braking pressure and estimated coefficient of friction between a brake lining and a brake disc."

Matsumoto et al. teaches a vehicle system and method in which braking force is determined from a braking pressure and road surface friction coefficient (Matsumoto et al., abstract).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Leimbach et al., Luker, and Matsumoto et al. so that the motor vehicle can travel at a steady state using the vehicle braking force in a manner to avoid obstacles.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 19, 20, 23, and 29 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 16, 24-28, 30, and 31 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The references to Leimbach et al. and Luker are still applied in the rejection because they still suggest the some features as recited in the claims. The new reference to Matsumoto et al. has been found to teach the missing features from Leimbach et al. and Luker.

Conclusions

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan C To whose telephone number is (571) 272-6985. The examiner can normally be reached on from 8:00AM to 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jack Keith can be reached on 571-272-6878.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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Patent Examiner,

Tuan C To

March 6, 2007